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Indian enactments relating to the administration of civil justice, and so on, are applied "as if Bahrein were a district in the Presidency of Bombay."

However, if the two parties accept "a question of local custom," they can be sent to the Majlis of Urf for consideration or report, and a dispute over accounts between pearling masters and divers may be sent to the Salefah Court for adjustment. Finally, Article 70 gives to the Political Resident the power of issuing regulations (called King's Regulations), having for their object "the peace, order, and good government of persons to whom this Order applies," and relating "to any native or local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter."

To summarize, any difficulty of a civil or criminal nature arising between a subject of Bahrein and a person to whom the Order applies, is regulated by a kind of collaboration between the Political Agent and the Sheik of Bahrein. The Political Agent, according to the nature of the case, can judge it himself with the help of the Sheik, or send it to a Joint Court, submit criminal cases to the Qazi, if the two parties are Moslem, refer civil cases to the Majlis of Urf, or submit cases relating to pearl fishing to a Salefah Tribunal.

The application of these measures provoked a local spirit of nationalism. Protests were organized in many places. The principal of Bahrein adopted the following resolutions and urged twelve of their number to try to enforce them by use of "all legal means".

1. Continuation, as before, of local government without intervention by the Political Agent;
2. Re-establishment of the laws based on religious principles (*Shar'*) and in conformity with their instructions;
3. Election of a representative chamber to insure the rights of the people;
4. Creation of a tribunal for pearl fishing (*Qaus*) composed of persons familiar with the problems relating to the industry;

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668 5. Efforts to bring the Political Agent into conformity with the treaty between England and Bahrein, and to prevent his intervention in the internal affairs of the island.

The British considered the resolutions to be an act of rebellion against Sheik Hamad, and acted vigorously. Several people, among whom, Ali, nephew of the Sheik of Bahrein, and Ziani, the leader of the liberation party, were exiled to India, and coercive measures were taken against the others. The insurrection was put down, and the nationalist movement strangled. Since then, a number of the measures called for have been put into practice, but Bahrein, *de facto* if not *de jure,* has become a British Crown Colony.

648 Differences between Persia and England, regarding Persian sovereignty over Bahrein arose in the same year. The pretext was a clause in the Treaty of Jaddah signed May 20, 1927, between England and Ibn Saud, which read as follows: "Ibn Saud undertakes to maintain friendly and peaceful relations with—Bahrein, who is in special treaty relations with His Britannic Majesty's Government."

Persia, in a note addressed on November 22, 1927 to the British Minister at Teheran, affirmed her rights over Bahrein, declared that "the article is contrary to the territorial integrity of Persia," and asked that the British Government "promptly take necessary measures to relieve its implications."

In a note sent the following day to the General Secretary of the League of Nations, she invoked Article 10 of the Covenant, guaranteeing the territorial integrity of all member states. Persia asked the League to "guarantee her undisputed rights over Bahrein."

In a reply dated January 18, 1928, England tried to repudiate the Persian claim, and confirmed her own position, which was "to insure that the pacific development of the island and the prosperity of its Arab inhabitants are not troubled by unjustified advances coming from her neighbors and having in view the subordination of the inhabitants to foreign domination."

The British reply was followed by a new Persian note on

4. Unification of judicial systems and the formation of a High Council in which each Sheikdom should be represented;
5. A Chamber whose membership would be elective or nominative by each Sheik (or having both elective and nominative members) in charge of establishing financial laws and approving the laws proposed by the High Council. The Government of each Sheik must submit to the chamber, whose members would be responsible to their respective rulers.

In the meantime, a law of citizenship hostile to Persian elements was promulgated in Bahrein.

Persia once again addressed a note to the General Secretariat of the League of Nation, protesting the intervention of British advisers in the internal affairs of the islands. Persia condemned the laws as "contempt of the right of the sovereignty of Persia over the island."

The arbitrary measures adopted by the Political Resident in Bahrein provoked a new series of writings.

From the fifth to the seventh of November, 1938, the merchants of Manama closed their shops as a sign of protest against the Political Agent, Belgrave, who had arrested three Bahreini notables. The demonstrators advocated the formation of a native committee to direct education; the administration of justice by native Bahreinis; the creation of trade unions; formation of a Legislative Council; replacement of the British Political Agent; expulsion of unskilled foreign workers in the service of the oil companies and their replacement by subjects of Bahrein. The English declared martial law, and many persons were arrested and a few exiled. A group of these refugees, with the help of sympathizers, formed at Basra, in Iraq, in 1939, an "association to Help the Arab of the Gulf" for the purpose of propagandizing in favor of the Arabs oppressed by the British.

However, at the outbreak of the second World War, each of the Sheiks of the Gulf sent messages of fidelity to the British